

Survey

The ethnographic history of the region is so complex, with its imperfectly documented waves of immigration both of Pashto-speakers from the west and here. We are certainly not at present in a position to say definitely how and when *Pe.* came into being, or even to account precisely for the origin of the more remarkable of its distinctive features, notably the high-falling tone and glottal constriction, the set of agentive pronouns with *-de* or the 1 pl. termination *-de*.

The failure to provide answers to such questions may perhaps be forgiven in a field-work report, whose principal purpose must be to provide fresh descriptive material. If our descriptions have led to a questioning of such present accommodation of urlian languages within our picture of NIA, this should at least suggest to the reader that field-work in this part of the Indo-Iranian linguistic frontier was long overdue.

²² The Pathan oriented concerns of most writers who have dealt with the NWFP mean that the former have been much the more extensively discussed, although with far from conclusive results, cf. the classic account in O. Karw, *The Pathans* 550 LC-A.12, 1957, London.

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VOVEL HARMONY IN NOUN-AND-PARTICLE WORDS IN THE TIBETAN OF BALTIKISTAN¹

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1. Noun-and-definite-particle words

In an earlier study², Assimilation, and the definite nominal particle in Balhi Tibetan (Sprigg 1972), I dealt with vowel harmony in words in which the noun is colligated with the definite nominal particle, a particle that has the constant phonetic form *po* when in junction with the final syllable of a noun ending in a consonant (-*Cho*), e.g. *smarpo* 'the medicine man', but variable in the features of the resulting word-final long vowel, either *-o-* or *-u-* according to vowel harmony. The former of these two long vowels applies to the 'open' type of junction, e.g. (di) *mjo*: 'this fire' *me*, (di) *zgo*: 'this door' *ago*, (di) *fo*: 'this horse' *no*, and the latter to the 'close' type of junction, e.g. *bu* 'the son' *lar*, (de) *mja*: 'that man' *ni*, as in the following short sentences:³

A.	- <i>Cho</i>	<i>smarpo gar jol</i>	Where is the medicine?
B.1 a.	(i) <i>-o-</i>	<i>di zgo: fjo</i>	Shut this door!
	(ii) <i>-jo-</i>	<i>di mjo: kaxma baron jol</i>	This fire is burning well.
b.	<i>-o-</i>	<i>di fjo: /tiao gar men</i>	This horse is not my own.
2.	(i) <i>-u-</i>	<i>cola skaspi bar manro ju</i>	The son who was born first died last year.
	(ii) <i>-ju-</i>	<i>de mja: fjo: xet</i>	That man has come.

(*cola* de *Köris*, metonymically, refers to this particle as expressing 'the definite article' 'the', with the spelling *jo* 'in general, after consonants', and *bu* 'after vowels', e.g. *my-jo*, 'the eye', *kia-de*, 'the mouth' (1834, 32).

11. Words analysable into noun and either genitive or locative particle

In this study I wish to extend the same technique of analysis to noun-and-particle words in which the particle category is exemplified by some particle other than the definite particle, and to show that for them too vowel harmony justifies the same prosodic division into a 'close' type of junction and an 'open'. Examples to support this analysis are drawn from words in which

¹ Based on a paper of the same title read at the *Colloquia de Köris Symposium*, Budapest, September 1971.

² Balhi is not far from the town of Köris (Kunon's research work, in Ladhak: so it seemed to me appropriate that for a study in this region I should choose a characteristic feature of the Balhi dialect of Tibetan. Since Balhi is highly conservative, it is reasonable to suppose that, during his stay in Zangskar and Ladhak (Duba, 1884, 39, 111), he may have heard phonetic forms similar to those which I am analysing here: indeed, the recently published *Zangskar vocabulary* (Hosoi and Tsering, 1974) shows a high degree of similarity between the Zangskar dialect itself and the Balhi dialect.

³ My data, drawn from the Shandi dialect of Balhi, I collected in 1961-5 from Zahir Hussain Maitson, an intermediate-arts student at that time, to whom I am duly grateful. For the Tibetan form, reminiscent from the Tibetan script (my informant, however, wrote the Tibetan in a slightly modified form of the *Wylie* script).

⁴ For a more detailed account, and especially for *-bu* as an alternative to *-o-* for one type of word, e.g. (di) *fjo*: /*tiao* 'this horse' *no*, and for phonetic forms in *-o-* such as (di) *kha: o* 'this snow' *lad*, see Sprigg 1972, 10-15.

Dehydrated molasses is water-free - Ca then serves for preservation

Diphthong means: a vowel-final **-a** or **-o** then seem to have a lot in common with **-a** and **-o** in noun words and words in which the noun is colligated with the definite or the plural particle they follow the open junction pattern; but in words in which it is the genitive or the locative particle that the noun is colligated with it is the close-junction pattern that they follow.

The examples of plural forms given above are of the plural particle appropriate to vowel-final junction (*gongg*): as examples of the plural particle appropriate to consonant-final junction **-Gron** *kun*, on the other hand, I give the following three:

ironed **faxhead** **silvered**
of faith- **perceptions** **balls**
 glaring

Before going on to consider, briefly, a particle that makes no contribution to vowel harmony, it is useful to summarize the point that the two particles considered – i.e. definite genitive locative and plural they in vowel harmony (stated before the two-*on* particle system) – open a *non*-close) slot at the same time to eliminate the pair provided by the two-*on* function system) ('*non*-*on*-final' versus 'vowel-final').

<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>AA</i>	<i>AB</i>	<i>AC</i>	<i>AD</i>	<i>AE</i>	<i>AF</i>	<i>AG</i>	<i>AH</i>	<i>AI</i>	<i>AJ</i>	<i>AK</i>	<i>AL</i>	<i>AM</i>	<i>AN</i>	<i>AO</i>	<i>AP</i>	<i>AQ</i>	<i>AR</i>	<i>AS</i>	<i>AT</i>	<i>AU</i>	<i>AV</i>	<i>AW</i>	<i>AX</i>	<i>AY</i>	<i>AZ</i>	<i>BA</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>BC</i>	<i>BD</i>	<i>BE</i>	<i>BF</i>	<i>BG</i>	<i>BH</i>	<i>BI</i>	<i>BJ</i>	<i>BK</i>	<i>BL</i>	<i>BM</i>	<i>BN</i>	<i>BO</i>	<i>BP</i>	<i>BQ</i>	<i>BR</i>	<i>BS</i>	<i>BT</i>	<i>BU</i>	<i>BV</i>	<i>BW</i>	<i>BX</i>	<i>BY</i>	<i>BZ</i>	<i>CA</i>	<i>CB</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>CD</i>	<i>CE</i>	<i>CF</i>	<i>CG</i>	<i>CH</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>CJ</i>	<i>CK</i>	<i>CL</i>	<i>CM</i>	<i>CN</i>	<i>CO</i>	<i>CP</i>	<i>CQ</i>	<i>CR</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>CT</i>	<i>CU</i>	<i>CV</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>CX</i>	<i>CY</i>	<i>CZ</i>	<i>DA</i>	<i>DB</i>	<i>DC</i>	<i>DD</i>	<i>DE</i>	<i>DF</i>	<i>DG</i>	<i>DH</i>	<i>DI</i>	<i>DJ</i>	<i>DK</i>	<i>DL</i>	<i>DM</i>	<i>DN</i>	<i>DO</i>	<i>DP</i>	<i>DQ</i>	<i>DR</i>	<i>DS</i>	<i>DT</i>	<i>DU</i>	<i>DV</i>	<i>DW</i>	<i>DX</i>	<i>DY</i>	<i>DZ</i>	<i>EA</i>	<i>EB</i>	<i>EC</i>	<i>ED</i>	<i>EE</i>	<i>EF</i>	<i>EG</i>	<i>EH</i>	<i>EI</i>	<i>EJ</i>	<i>EK</i>	<i>EL</i>	<i>EM</i>	<i>EN</i>	<i>EO</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>EQ</i>	<i>ER</i>	<i>ES</i>	<i>ET</i>	<i>EU</i>	<i>EV</i>	<i>EW</i>	<i>EX</i>	<i>EY</i>	<i>EZ</i>	<i>FA</i>	<i>FB</i>	<i>FC</i>	<i>FD</i>	<i>FE</i>	<i>FF</i>	<i>FG</i>	<i>FH</i>	<i>FI</i>	<i>FJ</i>	<i>FK</i>	<i>FL</i>	<i>FM</i>	<i>FN</i>	<i>FO</i>	<i>FP</i>	<i>FQ</i>	<i>FR</i>	<i>FS</i>	<i>FT</i>	<i>FU</i>	<i>FV</i>	<i>FW</i>	<i>FX</i>	<i>FY</i>	<i>FZ</i>	<i>GA</i>	<i>GB</i>	<i>GC</i>	<i>GD</i>	<i>GE</i>	<i>GF</i>	<i>GG</i>	<i>GH</i>	<i>GI</i>	<i>GJ</i>	<i>GK</i>	<i>GL</i>	<i>GM</i>	<i>GN</i>	<i>GO</i>	<i>GP</i>	<i>GQ</i>	<i>GR</i>	<i>GS</i>	<i>GT</i>	<i>GU</i>	<i>GV</i>	<i>GW</i>	<i>GX</i>	<i>GY</i>	<i>GZ</i>	<i>HA</i>	<i>HB</i>	<i>HC</i>	<i>HD</i>	<i>HE</i>	<i>HF</i>	<i>HG</i>	<i>HH</i>	<i>HI</i>	<i>HJ</i>	<i>HK</i>	<i>HL</i>	<i>HM</i>	<i>HN</i>	<i>HO</i>	<i>HP</i>	<i>HQ</i>	<i>HR</i>	<i>HS</i>	<i>HT</i>	<i>HU</i>	<i>HV</i>	<i>HW</i>	<i>HX</i>	<i>HY</i>	<i>HZ</i>	<i>IA</i>	<i>IB</i>	<i>IC</i>	<i>ID</i>	<i>IE</i>	<i>IF</i>	<i>IG</i>	<i>IH</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>IJ</i>	<i>IK</i>	<i>IL</i>	<i>IM</i>	<i>IN</i>	<i>IO</i>	<i>IP</i>	<i>IQ</i>	<i>IR</i>	<i>IS</i>	<i>IT</i>	<i>IU</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>IW</i>	<i>IX</i>	<i>IY</i>	<i>IZ</i>	<i>JA</i>	<i>JB</i>	<i>JC</i>	<i>JD</i>	<i>JE</i>	<i>JF</i>	<i>JG</i>	<i>JH</i>	<i>JI</i>	<i>JJ</i>	<i>JK</i>	<i>JL</i>	<i>JM</i>	<i>JN</i>	<i>JO</i>	<i>JP</i>	<i>JQ</i>	<i>JR</i>	<i>JS</i>	<i>JT</i>	<i>JU</i>	<i>JV</i>	<i>JW</i>	<i>JX</i>	<i>JY</i>	<i>JZ</i>	<i>KA</i>	<i>KB</i>	<i>KC</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KE</i>	<i>KF</i>	<i>KG</i>	<i>KH</i>	<i>KI</i>	<i>KJ</i>	<i>KK</i>	<i>KL</i>	<i>KM</i>	<i>KN</i>	<i>KO</i>	<i>KP</i>	<i>KQ</i>	<i>KR</i>	<i>KS</i>	<i>KT</i>	<i>KU</i>	<i>KV</i>	<i>KW</i>	<i>KX</i>	<i>KY</i>	<i>KZ</i>	<i>LA</i>	<i>LB</i>	<i>LC</i>	<i>LD</i>	<i>LE</i>	<i>LF</i>	<i>LG</i>	<i>LH</i>	<i>LI</i>	<i>LJ</i>	<i>LK</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>LM</i>	<i>LN</i>	<i>LO</i>	<i>LP</i>	<i>LQ</i>	<i>LR</i>	<i>LS</i>	<i>LT</i>	<i>LU</i>	<i>LV</i>	<i>LW</i>	<i>LX</i>	<i>LY</i>	<i>LZ</i>	<i>MA</i>	<i>MB</i>	<i>MC</i>	<i>MD</i>	<i>ME</i>	<i>MF</i>	<i>MG</i>	<i>MH</i>	<i>MI</i>	<i>MJ</i>	<i>MK</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>MM</i>	<i>MN</i>	<i>MO</i>	<i>MP</i>	<i>MQ</i>	<i>MR</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>MT</i>	<i>MU</i>	<i>MV</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>MX</i>	<i>MY</i>	<i>MZ</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NB</i>	<i>NC</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>NF</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>NH</i>	<i>NI</i>	<i>NJ</i>	<i>NK</i>	<i>NL</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>NN</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>NQ</i>	<i>NR</i>	<i>NS</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>NU</i>	<i>NV</i>	<i>NW</i>
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and eggs in a perfect, unexamined, and useless condition.

The alternation in the phonetic form of the agentive particle is between (i) a disyllabic form in all types of consonant-final junction (-*tsʰu*) except *qo* (in which the *ts* is a final (e.g. *qist* 'two', *qigʰ*), not **qistst*) and (ii) a monosyllabic form in vowel-final junction (-*tsʰu*) and in the exceptional type of consonant-final junction just referred to (-*tsʰu*), though with a difference in vowel features between these two latter, e.g.

Vowel-final junctives (-V, -Vs)			
dre	kho	ka	offu
drasi	kho	masi	ifusi
derel	le	water	water
dis	le	the	the
			flag

khap	petri	fish	pix	xenom
khabsi	periodist	illegist	piyeri	xenarist
needle	eight	gone	relation	three
khah	happid	sp. in	gnyoga	garni
frukha	kias	thor	hob	qier
frukhosi	kianisi	thorist	wobolisi	qier
carpenter	ten	whip	shake	two
shing, mabhu			skerd	gyria
				bol
				wolisi
				chief person

A syntagmatic approach to this degree of phonetic variation requires the same two-term junction system, vowel-final versus consonant-final, as was used above in the course of dealing with corresponding variation in the phonetic form of the definite, genitive, locative, and plural particles, including, in some cases, the associated variation in the syllable final of the final syllable of the noun component (I-II).

A. Vowel-final junction (-Var)

In the types of junction considered in sections I and II the vowel-final type of junction showed greater complexity than the consonant-final largely because of the vowel harmony feature, treated there as a difference of junction between open and close; in this type, however, it is the less complex, the particle shows the constant phonetic features -a- (nouns) -i- (adjectives); the final syllable of the noun shows one or other of the vowels -a, -o, or -u or -i or -u, symbolized more generally as -V- in the phonetic formula -Var: a.g.

ʃʃusɪ kɪjɔk Water will carry it away
 ʃʃus tɛɛɛɛɛl bɛn ʃɔt I am making an inquiry

B. (Consonant-final) junction (-Cst, -Var)

The consonant-final term of the junction system in this case the more complex of the two, requires two separate statements of exponency. Much the more general of the two is the statement through which the final component of the noun (-b, -d, -g, -y, -m, -n, -r, -l, -q) is linked to the particle through an epenthetic vowel -i- with the result that the whole junction piece can be symbolized as -Cst, in which the -C- is a more general symbolization for any of the ten consonant sounds just listed; it will be observed that, as in the case of genitive-particle and locative-particle junction (II A), plosives have voice (-b, -d, -g, -q), as opposed to the voicelessness (-p, -t, -k, -f) that they have when word-final, and therefore in Intervocal Junction the junction at word boundaries, or between words (this voicing alternation, between voice and voicelessness, has also been noted, in this type of junction, for the dorsal fricative, uvular or velar (-x or -y-), e.g. ɸɔx y: ɸɔx y: players; it is not consistent with the voicelessness (-x -x-) noted in genitive-particle and locative-particle junction; II A) : e.g.

khabɪɪ ʃɪq ɸɪɔs A needle drew blood
 ɸɪɔ: ɸɪɔɪɪ ʃɪmɪbɛn tɛ:s Eight boys took the examination

The second statement of exponency, symbolized by -Var, is exemplified by the second word of the following sentence:

ɸɪɔ: ɸɪɔɪɪ ʃɪmɪbɛn tɛ:s

It therefore appears at first sight identical with that of vowel-final junction but the generalized phonetic formula -Var masks the fact that the qualities of vowel summarized by -V- in this instance (section B) are -a, -e, -i, -o, -u and are, therefore, different from those symbolized by the -V- of the phonetic formula -Var in vowel-final junction (section A). There is also, of course, the further criterion that the noun is consonant-final (-s) when occurring in word final position (Intervocal Junction) as opposed to the final vowel of the examples are kha, etc. of the noun-word examples given in section A above, e.g.

-is ɸɪs kɪɔ:
 -es ɸɛs khabɪɪ ʃɪmɪbɛn tɛ:s
 -es ɸɛs tɛɛɛɛɛl ʃɔt

-as ʃʃɔs mɛ tɔ:
 -as ʃʃɔs mɛ tɔ:
 (guy, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes)

The -s- of the word ʃʃɔs 'yes' and other such examples of the noun and adjective particle is best considered as shared by both m- and particle, the final part of the noun lexical item and the initial part of the particle lexical item, in intervocal junction.

IV. Conclusion

In comparison with dialects of central Tshet vowel harmony in the Babi dialect has only a very minor role to play; in fact, such as it is, it is the thing to note that it conforms to the same analysis, in terms of two types of 'open' and 'close', as applies to the Lhasa dialect (Spring, 1961).

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